

REMARKS

Rejection of claims 1-7, 9-10, and 14-15 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b)

Claims 1-7, 9-10, and 14-15 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Chan et al., “Application of Compaction Technique to Optimizing Wireless Email Transfer.”

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 1, which includes the following combination of elements, is allowable over the cited art:

in a first retrieval operation, retrieving and storing into a memory only a first hierarchical level of information corresponding to at least one of the data items; and

in a second retrieval operation separate from the first retrieval operation, retrieving and storing into the memory only a second hierarchical level of information corresponding to the at least one of the data items.

Examples of different hierarchical levels of information may be found on page 6, paragraph 54 of the patent application as published on December 26, 2002 as US 2002/0199061 A1 (e.g., an identifier, metadata, file content, text content, image content, etc.).

In contrast, for example, Chan et al. do not disclose the use of “hierarchical levels of information” as specified in claim 1, but instead focus on the use of “reference” objects:

The key innovation behind our cache-based compaction technique is as follows. Instead of “coding” the requested object on its own, a more compact encoding is performed by leveraging other objects that are already available in the client’s possession. In particular if a client already possess “similar” objects in its cache, then those objects (called *reference* objects) is used as an extended “dictionary” based on which the newly requested object may be encoded. The more “similar” the reference objects are to the requested object and the more such “similar” reference objects are available in the client’s possession, the smaller is the resulting transfer.

Chan et al., page 1533 section I paragraph 3 (*italic emphasis original*). Chan et al. go on to explain:

The client selectively retrieves emails by sending the name of the requested email and the set of reference messages to the server. The reference messages are chosen by the selection algorithm given the set of messages cached locally.

Chan et al., page 1534 section III paragraph 3 lines 5-9 (underline emphasis added). Again, Chan et al. do not disclose the retrieval of hierarchical levels of information, but rather the use of “reference” objects or messages in order to compact the transferred data. Accordingly,

Applicants submit that claim 1 is allowable over the cited art. Claims 2-7, 9-10, and 14-15 depend from claim 1 and should be allowable for at least the same reasons.

Rejection of claims 8 and 11 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)

Claims 8 and 11 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chan et al., “Application of Compaction Technique to Optimizing Wireless Email Transfer,” in view of Ulrich et al., U.S. Patent No. 6,052,735.

Applicants respectfully submit that claim 8, which includes the following element, is allowable over the cited art:

wherein the second level of hierarchical information is an attachment to each of the at least one of the data items.

Examples of different levels of hierarchical information may be found on page 6, paragraph 54 of the patent application as published on December 26, 2002 as US 2002/0199061 A1 (e.g., an identifier, metadata, file content, text content, image content, etc.).

In contrast, for example, Ulrich et al. do not disclose the use of different levels of hierarchical information, but instead focus on the use of filtering techniques and predetermining which attachments to download:

Another aspect of the present invention allows the user of the mobile device to dynamically retrieve individual electronic mail message attachments on a per message basis. Further, filtering techniques can be implemented such that, during synchronization, only predetermined attachments are automatically provided to the electronic mail message object store on the mobile device.

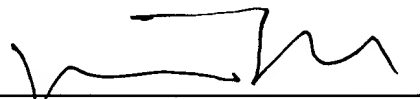
Ulrich et al., column 3 lines 15-21.

Accordingly, even assuming Chan et al. teach the elements found in claim 1, Ulrich et al. does not teach the element found in claim 8. Therefore the combination of Chan et al. and Ulrich et al. cannot yield the invention claimed in claim 8. Claim 11 recites language substantially similar to claim 8 and should be allowable for at least the same reasons.

CONCLUSION

Applicants hereby believe that the rejections have been overcome and that the claims have been placed in condition for allowance. Applicants respectfully request that the claims be allowed.

Respectfully submitted,



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